



Research Fields

Specialized Areas of Study in Linguistics

1. literature

2. TRANSLATION

3. Body

Computational Linguistics

The statistical and/or rule-based modeling of natural language from a computational perspective.

4. Contact Linguistics

The study of the ways in which languages influence one another when people speaking two or more languages (or dialects) interact.

5. Descriptive Linguistics

The work of analyzing and describing how language is spoken.

6. Historical Linguistics

The study of language change.

7. Language Acquisition

The study of the acquisition of language.

8. Morphology

The study of morphemes, the smallest units of grammatical meaning, such as inflection and affixes.

9. Phonetics

The study of the sounds of human speech.

10. Phonology

The study of the sound system of a specific language.



11. Pragmatics

The study of the ability of natural language speakers to communicate more than that which is explicitly stated.

12. Prosody

The study of the rhythm, stress, and intonation of speech.

13. Psycholinguistics

The study of the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, and understand language.

14. Semantics

The study of aspects of meaning, as expressed in language or other systems of signs.

15. Sociolinguistics

The study of the effect of any and all aspects of society on the way language is used.

16. Syntax

The study of the rules that govern the structure of sentences, and which determine their relative grammaticality.

17. Typology

The study of the classification of languages according to their structural and functional properties.